MORAN PICTURE BILL AGAIN

TAKES A STEP FORWARD IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Senator Depew May Move to Strike Out the \$250,000 Purchase Price-Paintings Were Once Valued by a Jury at \$65,000-Long in Litigation

Despatches sent from Washington restarday told of the consideration by Library Committee of the House of tatives of a bill for the purchase the nation of thirteen historical paintga by the late Edward Moran for \$250,000, and said that Theodore Sutro of this city had appeared before the committee to advocate the purchase. The bill, which as introduced in the House on June 28 last by John Van Vechten Olcott, is ntical with one introduced in the Senate our days earlier by Mr. Depew, both ng referred to the respective Library ttees of the Congress.

There has been a lively curiosity in the art world since then as to whence arose demand that the nation purchase works and as to the ownership of m, as well as to the stated valuation of paintings. The canvases themselves have been seen at the Metropolitan They have been seen in the exhibit of a department store. They have been seen in an auction room, where they were offered at an upset price with no bidders. At least eleven of the rteen also figured several years ago erotracted litigation over a group of twenty-four of Mr. Moran's paintings, which the artist himself had set a mum value of \$40,000, a litigation in which a jury of the Supreme Court fixed the value at \$65,000, as against the \$75,000 at which Mrs. Moran valued them.

In 1904 THE SUN received a communica tion on a letterhead of Sutro & Wright, 20 breadway, cated September 23 and earing the signature "Sutro and Wright" penmanship, enclosing a description these tair een paintings and announc-that they had been loaned for ex-trich at the Metropolitan Museum by re Sutro. The typewritten en-also detailed the litigation to which the canvases had been subjected, hich the canvases had been subjected, id that Mr. Sutro had been counsel for rs. Moran in that litigation and added a remark, "It was Mr. Moran's desire id it is also that of the present owner at they should, if possible, never be parated." The typewritten matter said wither. "We understand that Mr. Theo-Sutro has written a historical se soon to be published to accomthese thirteen great paintings."
he publication appeared in due course,
ed 1905, imprinted "By Theodore
ro, and with a slip reading as follows:

Theodore Surro, 280 Broadway and The Baker & Taylor Co, Publisher's Agents, 33-37 East 17th street. \$1.50 net.

In the introductory the author goes over a fit attorn already referred to and ret. "I have deemed it proper to make its explanation, as it is through my concetion as counsel for Mrs. Moran roughout this litigation that the occaon has presented itself for this publication." He records the death of Mrs. Gran on November 7, 1904, and repeats a statement regarding the desire "of the present owner," made in the earlier minumication to The Sun. In the description of the litigation he says that at last, on April 28, 1904, the judgment her [Mrs. Moran's] favor was satisfied through the delivery of the pictures ther, as her absolute property, beyond apute, cavil or further question." Beend this the interesting publication by r. Sutro makes no further declaration to ownership.

to ownership.
The newspaper reports of the court occedings of 1903-4 said that two days fore his death Mr. Moran had made all bequeathing the thirteen historical intings to his executors to be sold for 0,000, or if the sum could not be obtained within two years then the paintings were to be given to the New York Public Library; if the library refused to accept hism they were to be sold and the proceed to go to the residuary estate from chesn they were to be sold and the proceeds to go to the residuary estate from which the widow was to have a life income. Mr. Sutro in his book says that several years before the painter's death he (Mr. Moran) gave the paintings to his wife. The reports of the court proceedings recorded that Mrs. Moran sued the saccutors for \$75,000 or the return of the paintings; that the jury, under instructions to determine the value of the paintings and the validity of the assignment, declared the assignment valid and fixed the value of the paintings at \$65,000 and that as the executor refused to deliver the paintings Mrs. Moran was obliged to proceed against him for contempt of court. Mr. Sutro, as has been said above, records the finale of the litigation in the delivery of the pictures to the widow beyond dispute, cavil or question."

The baker's dozen of canvases which the Depew-Olcott bill directs the joint Committee on Libary of the Congress to purchase "for permanent exhibition in

Dependence on Libery of the Congress to chase "for permanent exhibition in Smithsonian Institution," and authorthe expenditure of a sum not exceed-

The Ocean—The Highway of All Nations. Landing of Lief Erikson in the New World the year 1001.
The Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta (eve-

ning of October 11, 1492).

The Debarkation of Columbus (morning of October 12, 1492)—what might be called overnight art event. Midnight Mass on the Mississippi over the

dy of Ferdinand de Soto, 1542. Henry Hudson Entering New York Bay, eptember 11, 1609. Embarkation of the Pilgrims from South-

mpton, August 5, 1620. First Recognition of the American flag

a Foreign Government, harbor of mberon, France, February 13, 1778. Burning of the frigate Philadelphia, arbor of Tripoli, February 18, 1804. The Brig Armstrong Engaging the Brit-

Fleet, Harbor of Fayal, September 26, Fron versus Wood-Sinking of the Cum-

ad by the Merrimac, Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. White Squadron's Farewell Salute

the Body of Captain John Ericsson, New fork Bay, August 25, 1890.

eturn of the Conquerors: Typifying victory in the Late Spanish-American War, September 29, 1899.

War, September 29, 1899.

In his book Mr. Sutro says of "The Ocean," a canvas 9½ feet by 6½ feet, that it "is considered by some critics the greatest of the thirteen." In the litigation this picture was valued (in the complaint, rather than by the jury, apparently) at \$15,000, the "Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta" at \$10,000, and the "First Recognition of the Flag" at \$8,000. The painting of the three ships of Columbus is 3 feet by 4½ feet, the "Recognition of the Flag" 6 feet by 3 1-3 feet.

The auction records at hand do not show figures for such large works by Mr. Moran, but they do show the sale of "A Coming Storm Over New York Bay" in 1886, a canvas 16½ by 30½, for \$330; "Off the Coast," 14 by 20½, in 1888, for \$97.50; "Sunset," the same year, for \$35, and "Homeward Bound," 26½ by 17½, in 1899, for \$80.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Debe purchased for \$250,000. He says, how-ever, that if the bill comes up in the Senate, which is unlikely, he intends to amend it so that it will merely authorize their purchase.

Limits Cold Storage

ALBANY, Feb. 23 .- A bill of Assemblyman Hearn's makes it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale unsalted, unpreserved or fresh fish, poultry, meats and eggs kept in cold storage or packed in ice for more than one year.

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EVERYBODY VEXED

Five Girls Chip In to Ball Chauffeur Who

Almost Seraped Another Auto

A limousine automobile brimming over

of McGown's Pass Tayern in Central

Park yesterday afternoon and almost bumped another car in which Mrs. W. F.

H. Armstrong of 132 West 121st street was

riding. Mrs. Armstrong and her com-

panion, Mrs. John H. Haaren of 134 West

121st street, didn't like it, so they told their chauffeur to complain to a police-

if Mrs. Armstrong stuck by her charge, but he offered to make the bail as low as possible. Bohannon found \$30 in his

Majority Leader Merritt.

by the State which are situated wholly outside the boundaries of the Adiron-dack and Catskill Parks, as now defined

ANTI-VIVISECTION BILL.

Hearing Before the Assembly Judiciary

ALBANY, Feb. 23.-Mrs. Diana Belais, head of the New York Anti-Vivisection

Meeting of National Guard Association,

ALBANY, Feb. 23 .- National Guard

officers are in Albany in large numbers to attend the annual meeting of the State National Guard Association, which opened to-night with the address of Major Newton E. Turgeon of Buffalo as president. There

will be a business session to-morrow and notable papers from military officers will be read. In the evening there is to be a banquet with Gov. Hughes as the guest of honor.

UST IMAGINE for a moment the blue sparkling water stretching away from the side of your steamer to the white sweep of beach, and behind that the deep green of the pains. See it in reality! Forgot the harsh February days!

Go to Jamaica thence

It's a glorious trip.
Three full weeks of solld enjoyment in floating hotels of the first rank.
Cost?
No more than if you lived at home.
\$85 to Jamaica and back, and you can

Cost?

No more than if you lived at home.

\$85 to Jamaica and back, and you can stay as long as ever you wish.

\$125 covers every expense aboard ship on the cruise to Colon, including the three days spent in the harbor, where you live on the steamer.

Don't basilize.

Book Your Passage Now,

United Fruit Company,

17 Battery Place, New York Or Any S.camship Ticket Agency.

· Colon

March 3rd March 10th

New York

The Lure of the Southland

The policeman arrested the offend-

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this State, pointing out that at the time the 1901 legislation was suggested the bridge companies were able to deal with town officials without let or hindrance from the taxpayers of the town or without a check from any source. Then came the Malby-Stevens bill in 1901, which provided that bridge repairs costing more than \$2,000 must be submitted to a vote of the taxpayers and the plans approved by the State Engineer. It was the gers, Mr. Littleton added, who had this legislation changed in committee in 1901 so as to provide that only bridge construction in excess of \$10,000 should be submitted to a vote of the taxpayers and approved by the State Engineer.

Mr. Littleton insisted that a man intro ducing the Malby-Stevens bill would be ctuated in the public interest.

BRIDGE COMPANIES' CORRUPTION. We shall call Assemblyman Stevens to the stand," said Mr. Littleton, "as the first exhibit among those 'strikers' who introduced these bills, who were first denounced as strikers, and then it was hastily withdrawn before the case of the prosecution closed. We shall show you

man. The policeman arrested the offending chauffeur.

Miss B. Heide, daughter of Henry Heide, a confectioner, living at 27 West Sixty-ninth street, and the five girls riding with her sided with William Bohannon, their chauffeur. They took turns telling Mrs. Armstrong that he hadn't done anything to make a fuss over, but Mrs. Armstrong couldn't see it. So they all motored down to the Arsenal police station and had it out before Lieut. Mason Lieut. Mason said he hadn't any choice if Mrs. Armstrong stuck by her charge, possible. So among the possible of the possibl

PERMITS USE OF STATE LANDS. Proposed Constitutional Amendment by ALBANY, Feb. 23 .- A proposed constitutional amendment by Majority Leader Edward A. Merritt, Jr., introduced in the Assembly to-day permits the use of State lands in the forest preserve. Under this

Assembly to-day permits the use of State lands in the forest preserve. Under this bill lands may be used for the storage of water and the development of water power and the transmission of electric current under State control, provided that the quantity of the land so used never exceeds 3 per cent. of the total area of the forest preserve. Authorization of such use of forest preserve tands is to be given by the Legislature. Lands in the forest preserve may also be used for the construction of highways by and at the expense of the State. the amendments. The clerk did as he was instructed, Senator Conger remark was instructed, Senator Conger remarking to him, 'You come from Stevens's county. Is your relationship to him such as that you are bound to tell him everything and anything about this bill?' The clerk replied: 'I will be impartial in this matter.'

It developed later that while the clerk at the expense of the State.

The Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor,

sioner, with the approval of the Governor, may lease for periods not longer than ten years sites of not more than five acres each for camps; he may remove and dispose of dead and down timber in the forest preserve, and with the approval of the Governor he may sell and convey lands now owned or hereafter acquired to the State which are situated wholls.

clerk replied: I will be impartial in this matter."

It developed later that while the clerk did not inform Mr. Stevens of Senator Conger's action he had his assistant clerk go and tell Stevens.

"Now, gentlemen." continued Mr. Littleton, "we will look at the fundamental fact for a moment. Was there blackmail in the Legislature? I shall show you that at that time there was spread over this State and its sister State and Commonwealths the most gigantic scheme of swindling and looting by the bridge companies, of which this man and his brother were the chief heads, that has ever been spread over any Commonwealth and country, looting town after town and corrupting community after community wherever they could.

"They say that this man Mal Stevens and his associates were levying blackmail upon them. I shall show that not only were they not levying blackmail by law, the proceeds from lands so sold and conveyed to be used by the State only in acquiring lands situated wholly within the boundaries of these parks. The present constitutional provision, without exceptions, is that the lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired constituting the forest received. quired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, are to be forever kept as wild forest lands. They cannot be leased, sold or exchanged or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor can the timber thereon be sold, renor can the timber thereon be sold, re-moved or destroyed.

This bill also was introduced by Senator Coates of Franklin county.

Society and some men and women who agree with her that the Legislature should agree with ner that the Legislature should put some stringent precautions on the cutting up of dumb animals, appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day in favor of the Brough-Murray anti-vivisection bill. In addition to Mrs. Belzis, Charles T. Goddard, counsel for the society, and Stephen Coleridge submitted some new ideas that they brought over from England and argued in favor of the bill which would regulate the practice of vivisection on living animals in scien-

the bill which would regulate the practice of vivisection on living animals in scientific laboratories and medical schools.

The medical profession is strongly opposed to the bill on the ground that it would put an end to medical research and interfers with the training of students in medical schools. Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute; Prof. Frederick S. Lee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and Dr. James Ewing of the Cornell Medical School denounced the bill. Dr. Ewing said restricting experiments on dumb animals would be the worst blow men who are seeking to conquer diseases like cancer ever got.

mail upon teem. I shall show that not only were they not levying blackmail but that they (the bridge company), having got the legislation where they could use it to the utmost, and put burdens on little communities of this State and other States, they intended at all hazards to keep that legislation there while they enriched themselves through this scheme of exploitation and plunder, and that that was the motive which was underneath this so-called blackmail which these gentlemen have spoken of.

"But let me say they seem to have been anxious to spread this slime over this entire Capitol. You are here defending the dignity of the Senate as the language of the resolution says. I shall endeavor to show you, in aid of the dignity of the Senate, that this was to protect them in the larceny of the towns and villages and to which they pleaded guilty in the city of Boston.

"Now the proposition that we have to submit is this: We will show that these were not strike bills. We will show that these were not blackmail bills. And if we show that, we think that we will have overturned the profoundest claim that these were fighting the blackmailers in the Legislature, then their every claim must fall to the ground."

Mr. Littleton reviewed the records of members of the Legislature who have introduced bridge legislation during the years subsequent to 1801 and said they would be called as witnesses so the Senate could determine whether they were strikers or blackmailers. Then Mr Littleston referred to the committee of which Senator Alkis was chairman in 1807, which senator alkis was originally drafted by Mr. Gilbert will tell you so, that when they met in t cancer ever got.

Prof. Lee said the medical men abhorred cruelty as much as Mrs. Belais and Mr. Coleridge, but the common sense idea of all professional men interested was that "the lesser animal must give way to the higher being."

must put a limitation, and I insist on a limitation of \$1,000 instead of \$1,500 as the Yale bill had.'

"Mr. Gilbert will tell you and Mr. Hooker will tell you, and I believe you can afford to accept them against the kind of testimony you have been hearing, that Mr. Allds indignantly denounced the omission of that particular provision from the highway code, that limitation of the amount which the cities or towns could incur without a vote of the people, and that it was on his demand that it went into the highway code and that it went into the highway code and they compromised finally at \$1,500, because he insisted on \$1,000, and some other members of the committee said, 'Well, wo will make it \$1,500, like it was in the Yale bill."

Mr. Littleton reviewed the circumstances attending the introduction of Senator Heacock's bill in 1906 at the instigation of Senator Conger, which would let down the bars a little in favor of the bridge companies, and told how Senator Alids Yale bill had.

"Mr. Gilbert will tell you and Mr. Hooker will tell you, and I believe you can afford to accept them against the kind of testimony you have been hearing, that Mr. Allds indignantly denounced the omission of that particular provision from the highway code, that limitation of the amount which the cities or towns could incur without a vote of the people, and that it was on his demand that it went into the highway code and they compromised finally at \$1,500, because he insisted on \$1,000, and some other members of the committee said. Well, wo will make it \$1,500, like it was in the Yale bill."

ALLDS RESIGNS AS LEADER beat this bill in the Assembly Committee on Rules. Mr. Littleton continued:

"I' will demonstrate beyond question that Senator Allds has had an uncompromising hostility to this bridge legislation from the very beginning, an unbroken and uncompromising hostility to it.

"I' will demonstrate beyond question that Senator in a great capitol among his own fellows."

"I' will demonstrate beyond question that Senator in a great capitol among his own from the very beginning, an unbroken and uncompromising hostility to it.

"I' will demonstrate beyond question that Senator in a great capitol among his own from the very beginning, an unbroken and uncompromising hostility to it.

ALLDS'S RECORD. "But I will go back again and explain to you that the action of Senator Allde to you that the action of Senator Allds was so clear that any honest man, in my judgment, willing to give him an honest trial upon the subject, will be convinced beyond all peradventure that this scheme of 1901, sworn to by Senator Conger and Mr. Moe, is absolutely false, that Senator Allds as an Assemblyman ever received from them a single dollar to influence his action in this Legislature.

"I shall argue later, when that time comes, as to why and how these things all came about; but I can at least call attention to this fact, that it would be a singular thing that at one time in 1901

singular thing that at one time in 1901 he should have for the price of a thousand dollars surrendered honor, character, prospects and opportunity and placed himself forever in the hands of the best himself forever in the hands of the best organized gang of looters this State ever knew and never again demanded, received or accepted a single dollar from anybody, but continued uncompromisingly opposed to the legislation.

"We shall ask those Ten Eyck Senators to tell the story of the conference in so far as Senator Conger related to them the alleged bribery of 1901, which has developed into the story about handing over the thousand dollars in the presence of himself by one of his employes. At this point Mr. Littleton referred to the correspondence and telegrams be-

hastily withdrawn before the case of the prosecution closed. We shall show you that he introduced the bill because he had discovered that the bridge companies had become the perfected exploiters of the villages and towns of this State. There was not any place in the State that the trail of their unspeakable corruption was not upon it; and we shall show you that Stevens came here for the purpose of planting upon the books of the laws of the State some restriction, some prohibition against this programme of organized plunder by the bridge companies. The larm went out that here was an attempt to lay the hands of the Government upon the process of exploitation by the bridge companies."

Mr. Littleton then read copiously from the Cloveland agreement by the bridge companies. The larm went out that here was an attempt to lay the hands of the Government upon the process of exploitation by the bridge companies."

Mr. Littleton then read copiously from the Cloveland agreement on bridge bidding between the Cloveland agreement on bridge bidding between the Companies whereby the company to which the contract added to be reliable to the Malby-Stevens bill being reported by the Assembly Committee on Rules on Monday, April 8, with Senator Conger's \$10,000 amendments in each bill, and told how on the Friday previous Mr. Stevens had been advised not to go home over sunday, as there was something doing on his bridge legislation. The clerk of the Assembly internal Affairs Committee, as the head of the committee when Mr. Doughty was alseent. A few days before April 8 Mr. Conger got the Malby-Stevens bills from this clerk, put in the \$10,000 amendments in each bill and then had the clerk enter the bills upon his committee record book as having been reported amended to be reprinted and recommitted.

"Sefator Conger gave this committee clerk two marked committee record book as having been reported amended to be reprinted and recommitted."

Mr. Littleton then read copiously from the Cloveland agreement by the bridge companies. The left

did not know and does not know about this corruption I propose to confront him with these documents and to take him as a hostile witness, because I am dealing with a hostile crowd, who have been so desperate in their struggle for money and greed and so greedy for gain in this State and other States that you could not get anything out of them unless you put them on the witness stand and drove it out of them. I shall appeal to this committee to permit me to dig down deep into the very vitals of their corruption, to every point, until it is exposed, and until we find out whether the Legislature of this State is an organized band of blackmailers, or whether they are being assaulted by an organized band of robbers who have robbed five Commonwealths in this nation.

who have robbed five Commonwealths in this nation.

COMPARED TO BANDITS.

"Gentlemen, I shall insist, and I believe that you will agree with me, that no barding the later of the third of a pistol, and hiesing themselves into the sholter of the woods, ever divided their spoils or plunder with any more deliberation of puttod, and hiesing themselves into the sholter of the woods, ever divided their spoils or plunder with any more deliberation or plunder with any more deliberation to be the longest record of criminal corruption of which this gentleman here is a representative, and his brother whom he "The unsuccessful bidder ran no risk; the unsuccessful bidder as an original corruption of which the gentleman here is a representative, and his brother whom he "The unsuccessful bidder simply gathered through the vast manipulation of chances; the unsuccessful bidder simply gathered through the vast manipulation of this multifarious scheme, day by day, there showed into his hands as a stream flows down a hill an unsought and absolutely miniperilled sum of money.

The unsured of the triangle company in promising brother with had been engaged in which they could prevent the continued corruption and exploitation," I submit that all of this, gentlement, all which they could prevent he company, the Groton Hridge Company, the Groton Hridge Company, the Groton Hridge Company with his message the names of the American Bridge Company, the Canifon Bridge Company, the Groton Hridge Company with his message the names of the American Bridge Company, the Groton Hridge Company in Gereminus the quality of the bridge companies, which they could prevent he has reversed himself for a momentary and insignificant corruption, or whether or not be did an act of assisting in holding the companies of the bridge companies of the correspondence. When Beander of the bridge companies of the correspondence when Beander of the bridge companies of the correspondence. The bean section of the bridge companies of the correspondence when Beander of the b

Hiram P. Porter, the Assembly Internal Affairs Committee clerk of 1901. was called immediately after the afternoon session of the trial was opened. Mr. Porter testified to all of the incidents enumerated by Mr. Littleton as to the part Senator Conger and Clark Porter played in relation to amending the Malby-Stevens bills. Cross-examined by Mr. Osborne Mr. Porter admitted that he had deceived Mr. Conger when he said that he had not told Mr. Stevens that his bill was being juggled with. Porter said that he had sent his assistant to tell Stevens and felt that he told Conger the truth.

was because an attempt had been made to tear down an old stone structure bridge in Malone against the wishes of citizens, and that the Stevens bill covered their particular objections. Mr. Osborne objected to references to various bridges, but he was overruled. Mr. Osborne said the defence was merely bringing out facts in connection with highway corruption which the prosecution had asserted.

There was a wrangle between Senators Brackett and Grady as to the admissibility of testimony touching on various bridge building questions. Senator Grady made a long argument in which he insisted as long as names of dead men had been dragged into the case there should be no hesitancy in letting the witness tell all he knew.

"We have on the record to-day what dead men said to other dead men," said Senator Grady, "and it has been accepted as testimony." to tear down an old stone structure bridge

"I confess it with shame," replied
Senator Brackett.

"Let us both hide our faces in shame,"
retorted Senator Grady, "while we find
out how much the dead men are ashamed."

Mr. Porter then said that Senator
Conger had handed him the amendments
to the bill and that the witness at the time
had sent them to the Assembly desk. It
was at that time that Assemblyman
Stevens discovered the amendments and
made a protest.

was at that time that Assemblyman Stevens discovered the amendments and made a protest.

Mr. Osborne took occasion again to say that Mr. Stevens's motives all through the transaction were honest. Senator Payne said if there was no question about the part honest legislators had played in the transactions there was no use arguing about it. Mr. Littleton then said that the defence would bring out all the facts, line up all the legislators before the Senate and "not let Senator Conger get away safely with his assertion that they were blackmailers."

ELON R. BROWN EXPLAINS.

fells the Story of the Purchase of Adire dack Lands at a Tax Sale. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.-Former

Senator Elon R. Brown, attorney for former State Forest Commissioner D. C. Middleton, to-day gave out the following: "I learned from a reporter this morning that mention is made of what is claime to be the sale of a thousand acres of Adirondack forest lands to Leroy Luther while he was clerk in the office of Brown,

Carlisle & Hugo, and that, with other natters, that is to be the subject of investigation, the inference being that there is some wrong underlying it, so I suppose I should state what occurred. "At that time there was a tax sale adertised by the State. Such sales are held about once in five years. John N. Carlisle, Francis M. Hugo, John Lans-

ing, now deceased, Theodore B. Basselyn send a man down to attend the sale. Quite a quantity of land was struck of to him on the sale. I see the papers state 5,000 acres. The money to pay was raised by a note signed by T. B. Basselyn, John N. Carlisle, Francis M. Hugo and myself to John Lansing, who furnished all the money, as I recall between \$2,000 and \$3,000 including his own share.



Table Silver Grace, beauty and quality are all combined in silver articles marked **847**ROGERS BROS. Silver trays, bowls, for some, etc., should always bear to said MERIDEN BRITAGO.
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it, and it remains partially unpaid in the hands of John Lansing's estate, while the purchasers are unable to find where they have any interest in any land under such tax sale which is valuable enough to realize the unpaid balance upon the note. If the investigation is about to be held to disclose where our value is whall regard it as a great favor.

"If there is really any public curiosity as to which way I progressed in a financial way while I was in Albany I would advise that an investigation be instituted in the discount books of the various watertown banks and that will show conclusively which way I progressed during the seven years at Albany. I shouldn't regard it as any evidence of self-accrifice if it turned out that it cost me money. The opportunity to render public service ought to be sufficient satisfaction to any right minded citizen, even if it isn't a paying propositiom. Neither am I inclined to find fault with the spirit of investigation of the past. Let the good work go on, we get an occasional nugget of truth that is valuable, and if too many fools are not set to the work of investigating we may get some more in the future."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ILL.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ILL.

SO Causadian Marine Minister—May The Up the Naval Programme, CTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23.—In view of Sir Wilfirid Laurier's illness and that of Minister of Marine Brodeur there are rumors in the House of Commons corridors that the naval bill may receive "the six months hoist" and possibly may be dropped. The Premier and Mr. Brodeur are the only two members of the Cabinet who really know anything about the bill.

In spite of denials the illness of Sir Wilfirid Laurier's illness and that of Minister of Marine Brodeur there are rumors in the House of Commons corridors that the naval bill may receive "the six months hoist" and possibly may be dropped. The Premier and Mr. Brodeur are the only two members of the Cabinet who really know anything about the bill.

In spite of denials the illness of Sir Wilfirid Laurier while not serious

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FOR sixty-seven years the house of W. & J. Sloane has been identified with all that is best in Floor Coverings. Our guarantee of reliability, which accompanies every purchase made here, has back of it the highest possible reputation for integrity. This, important advantage is augmented by such benefits as naturally accrue from expert knowledge gained by long experience.

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